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Concerning the nature of the soul, however, neither science nor philosophy has any helpful word. Faith in immortality offers the only clue (p. 275). The modern social psychology as set forth by Dewey and Mead is ignored in the argument.

ELLSWORTH FARIS

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

The Psychology of Marriage. By WALTER M. GALLICHAN. (England.) New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1918. Pp. xi+300.

This work is not a *scientific* discussion of marriage from a psychological standpoint. It is rather a summary of present teachings respecting sex passion and sex relationships. The justification of the title in the author's mind doubtless would lie in his assertion that the passion of sex love "is not solely the stimulus to love between the sexes and to the continuance of the race. It is the source of socialized living, the origin of most moral codes, the basis of altruism, the motor-force of the highest human activities, and the spring of exalted conduct."

With this thought in mind, the author, basing his conclusions on the study and experience of many years, discusses in nine chapters the problems of sex education, adolescence, courtship, and marriage; the evils of prostitution and sex diseases; and the social dangers arising from improvident marriages, high birth-rates accompanied by heavy death-rates and maternal ignorance.

The work as a whole is not intended as a textbook nor is it in any sense an original contribution to the psychology or the sociology of marriage, but it is full of sound advice and is well worth reading for general information.

J. Q. DEALEY

BROWN UNIVERSITY

The School and Other Educators. By JOHN CLARKE. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1918. Pp. x+228. \$1.75 net.

The "other educators" considered are family, companions, "society at large," and church, but the "main theme is the compulsory minimum, as it is, and as it ought to be." Moral and cultural values stand foremost. Chapter x is on "The Place of the Classics." "To be acquainted with literature and art is preferable to knowledge of bookkeeping or commercial arithmetic." Contrary to Rousseau, "the poor man is the

one who just does need education . . . even though he remain a 'hand' all his life, his life must be rendered humane and contented." The distinctive feature of this book is its attempt to bring this older view into harmony with the unfolding interests of the young:

The essential and permanent things of life are late in coming. The body takes precedence of the spirit in growth, development, and decay. Education has to observe and wait upon function. High moral truth is quite beyond the child's grasp, information bearing directly upon occupation is for the most part in the same category. . . . The succession of development is the base line along which the educator works. An old head cannot be put on young shoulders. Knowledge of infinite value must yet wait its turn; meantime the foundation is being laid on which it can be securely built (pp. 113-15).

F. R. CLOW

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
OSHKOSH, WIS.

The Control of the Drink Trade. By HENRY CARTER. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1918. Pp. 304. \$2.50.

This book presents a responsible study of the liquor question in England from the beginning of the war. Its author is a member of the Central Control Board which came into being in the summer of 1915, after the proposal of drastic regulation or possible prohibition through government purchase had been defeated by a group of extremists who could not countenance official complicity in the sale of liquor.

It carries an undercurrent of appeal against that curious attitude of so many of these who are pledged to economic reform—whether from the point of view of labor or of the intellectuals—of indifference and even hostility to any effectual measures for restricting a vast social waste. The author, however, is not conscious of the approaches which are being made to complete proof of the absolutely injurious effect upon the human system of alcohol as a beverage, and of its damaging effect on the germ cell out of which the new generation must get whatever life may mean to it. He is, so far as ultimate measures are concerned, inclined to make allowance for "legitimate" business interests and "reasonable enjoyment."

It is clear that very marked gains in administrative method, in the reduction of drunkenness, in the enhanced efficiency of labor, and in the advance of public sentiment have been secured through the policy of the Control Board. The sale of liquor for consumption both on and off the premises has been limited to from four and a half to five